

Photometric redshifts by machine learning: Don't underestimate your scatter & bias

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Galaxy spectrum redshifts

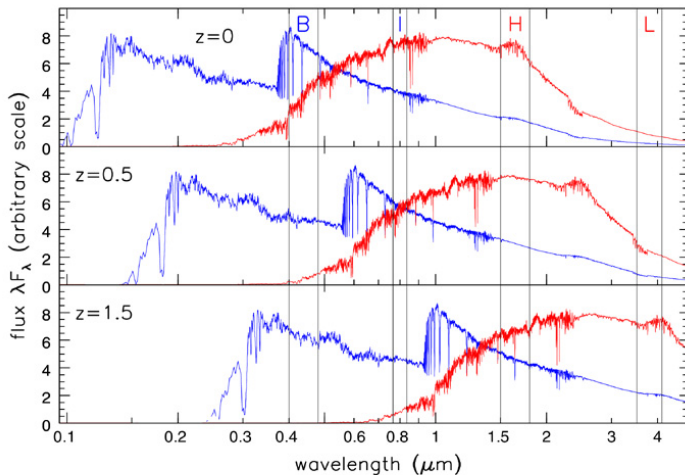
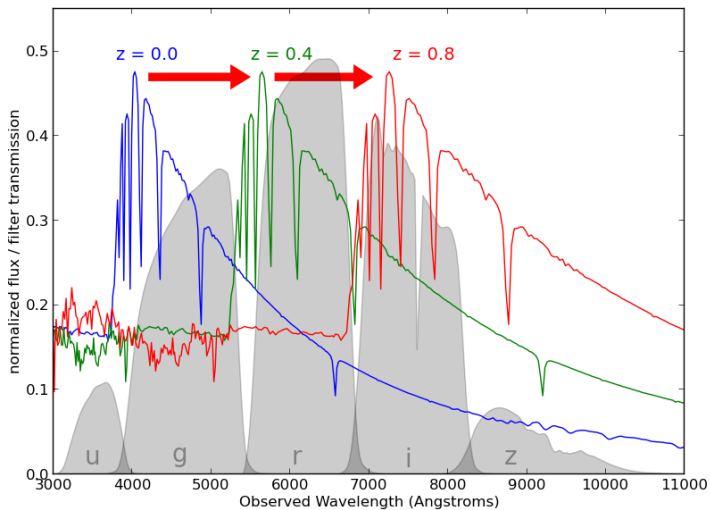


Fig 8.12 (S. Charlot) 'Galaxies in the Universe' Sparke/Gallagher CUP 2007

Redshifted spectrum in photometry



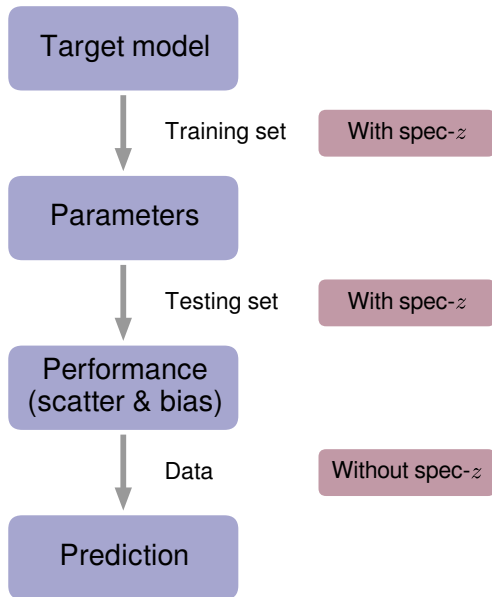
Ivezić et al. (2012)

Photometric redshifts

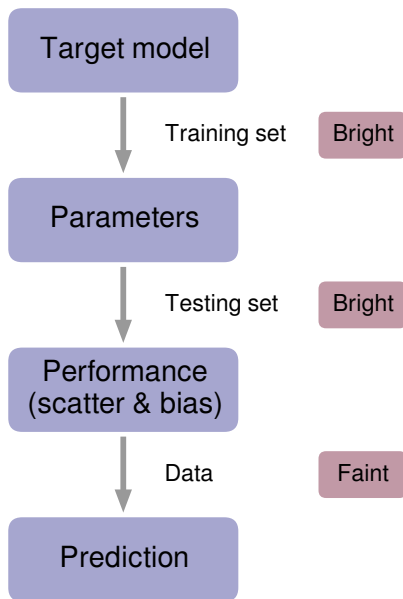
- Less accurate (than spectroscopy)
- Degeneracy
- Much cheaper
- Template fitting (physical) & machine learning (empirical)

Machine learning framework:

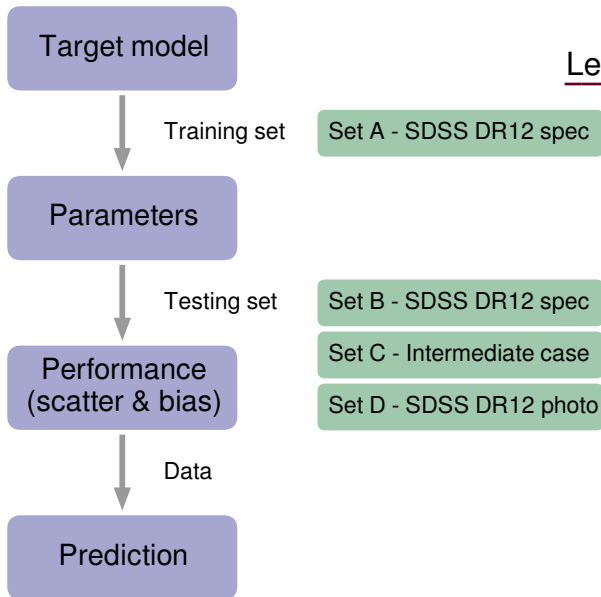
- Features: a handful of galaxy colors (≈ 3 to 30)
- Label: redshift
- Regression problem



The training set
is not representative
(not enough)

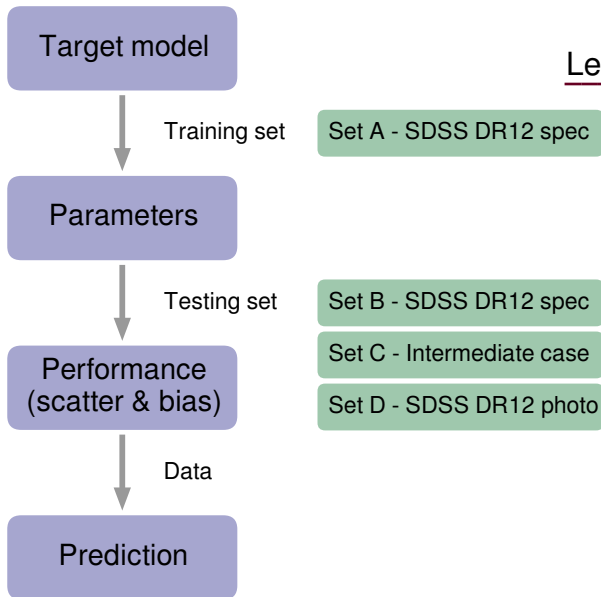


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Let's design some tests

Two catalogues
each with 4 subsets



Let's design some tests

Two catalogues
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“Teddy”

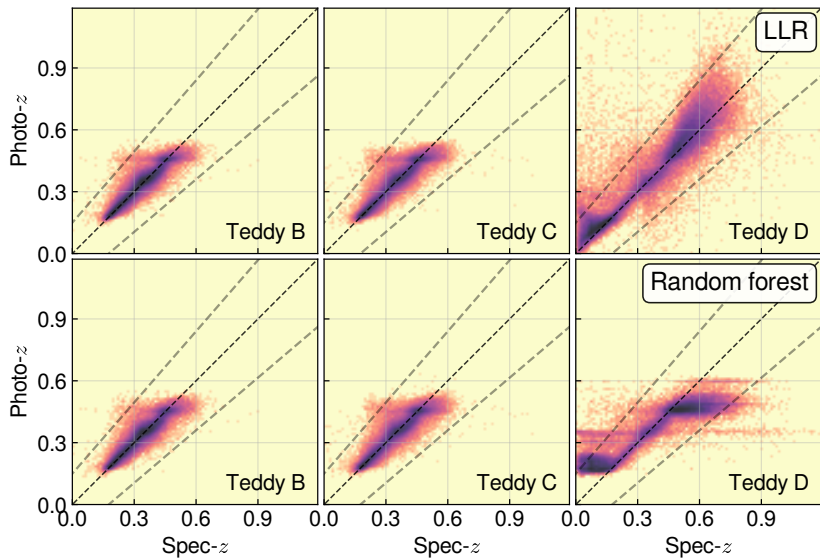
Feature coverage

“Happy”

Feature uncertainty

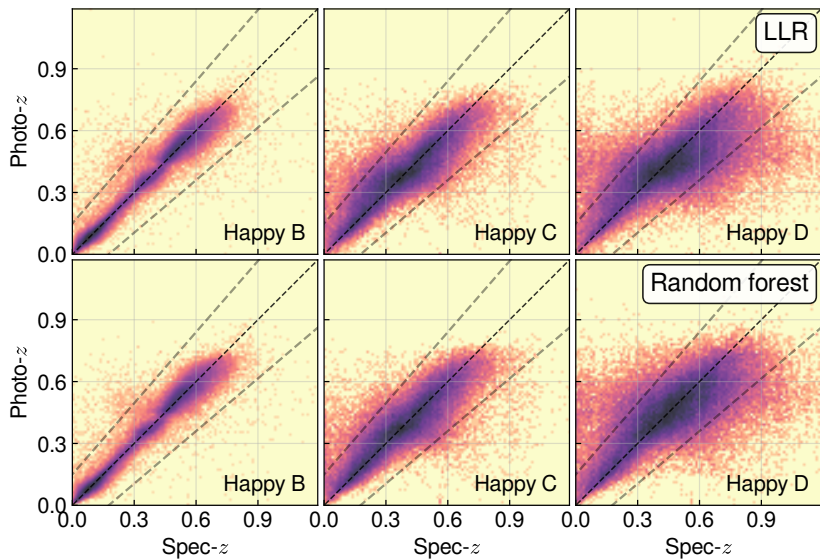
Beck, Lin, et al. (2017)

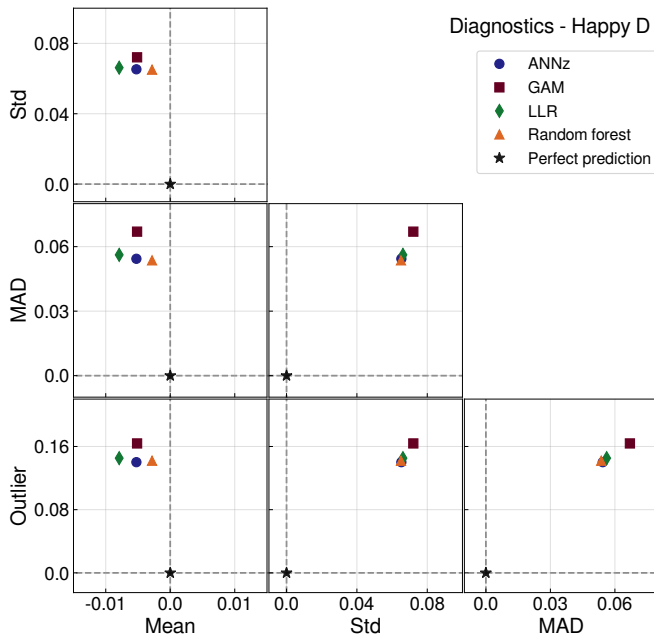
Impacts from non-representative coverage



Beck, Lin, et al. (2017)

Impacts from non-representative errors





Quantitative results

$$b \equiv \frac{z_{\text{photo}} - z_{\text{spec}}}{1 + z_{\text{spec}}}$$

MAD = median(|b|)

Outliers: |b| > 0.15

Beck, Lin, et al. (2017)

Solutions

Need for more representative training sets

⇒ Spectroscopic follow-ups

However, faint galaxies are expensive to follow up

⇒ The representativeness will **never** be perfect

⇒ Follow-ups to be optimized

Solutions

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⇒ Spectroscopic follow-ups

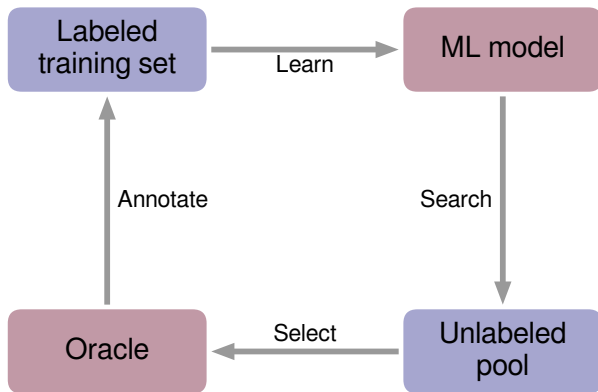
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⇒ The representativeness will **never** be perfect

⇒ Follow-ups to be optimized

Active learning
(Let data tell us what to query)

Pool-based active learning



Active learning for photo- z

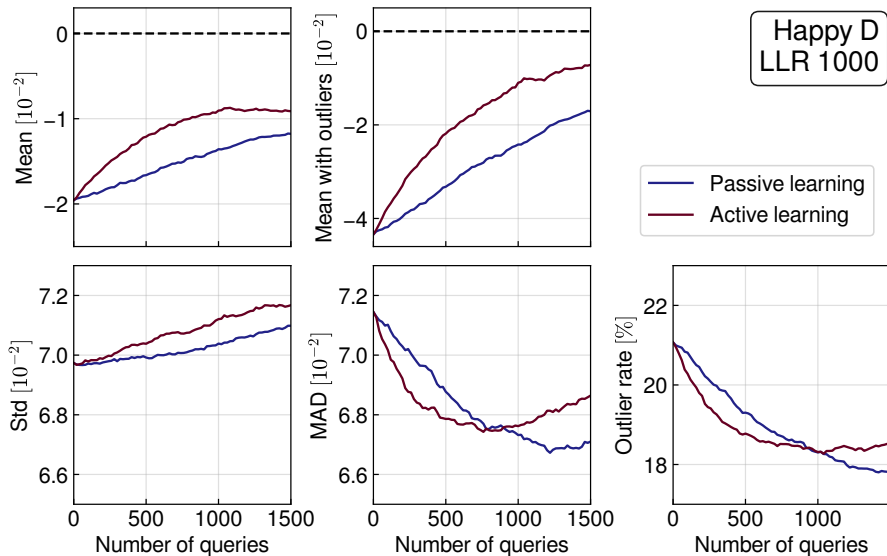
Initial training set	10000 samples from Set A (spec-like)
Unlabeled pool	10000 samples from Set D (photo-like)
Testing set	Another 30000 samples from Set D
Query strategy	Expected model change

Steps:

- Make a temporary reduction of the training set
- Compare prediction results between the full & the reduced cases
- Query the sample with the largest change

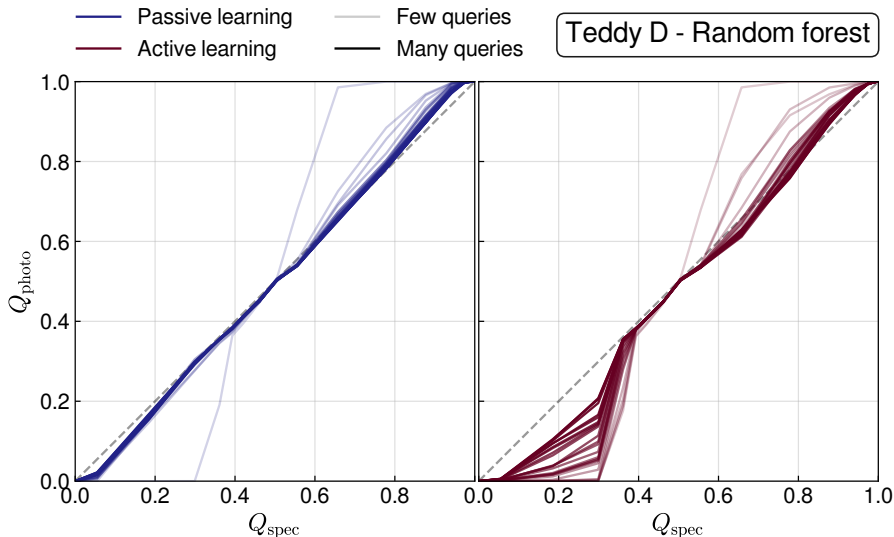
In prep.

Diagnostic results

Happy D
LLR 1000

In prep.

Cumulative distributions



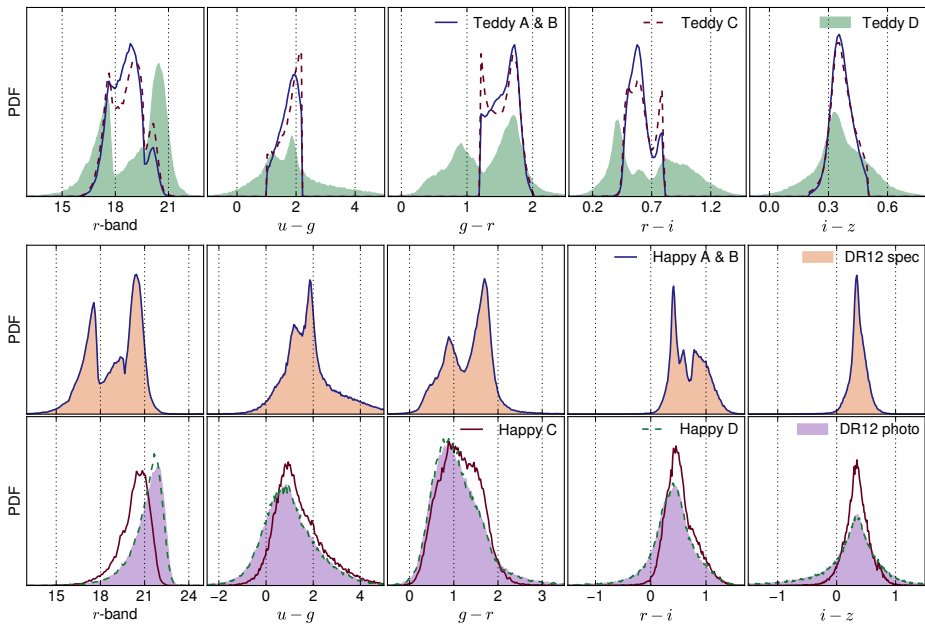
- Naive validation of ML algorithms underestimates the photo- z scatter & bias.
- Color coverage & magnitude errors are major causes.
- Active learning would help debiasing the training set.

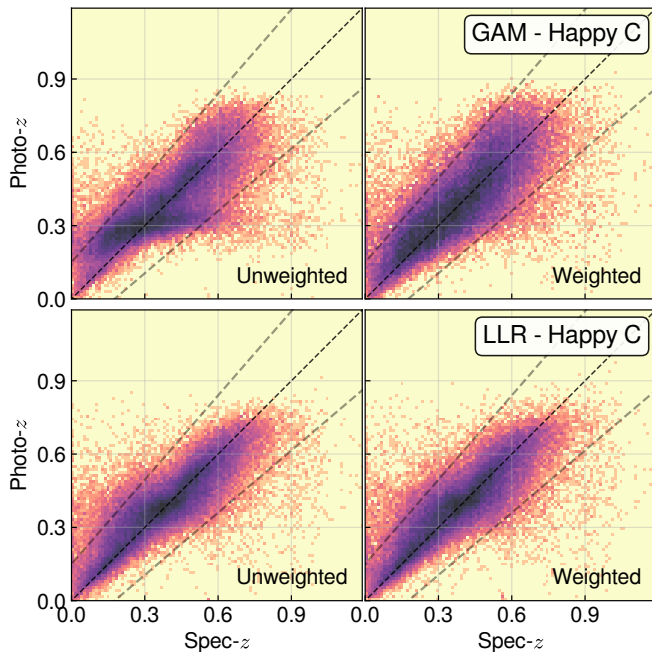


Catalogues available on GitHub

https://github.com/COINtoolbox/photoz_catalogues

Backup slides

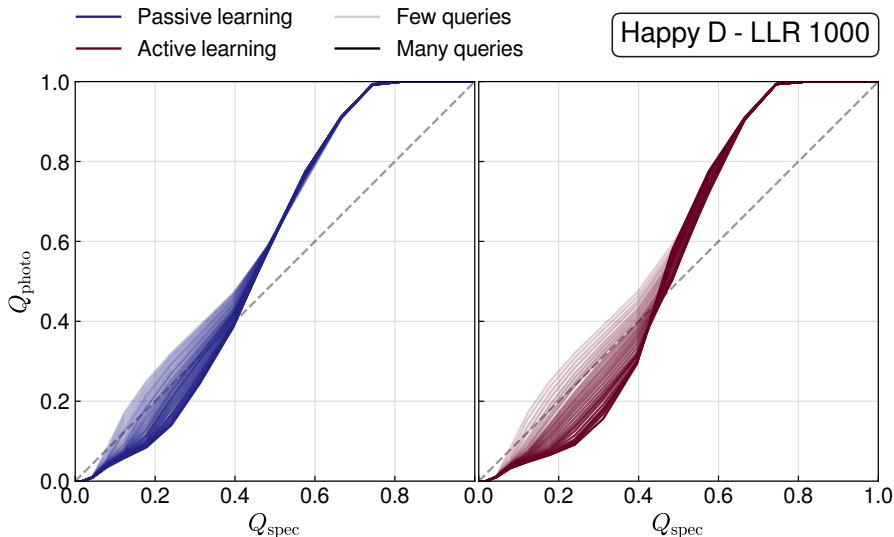




Reweighting
does not
cure

In prep.

Cumulative distributions



Method	Set	Mean	Std	MAD	Outliers
ANNz	B	0.04	2.87	1.49	0.99
	C	0.16	5.41	3.60	5.59
	D	-0.52	6.53	5.44	14.01
GAM	B	0.09	3.50	1.95	1.36
	C	0.86	6.34	4.84	7.37
	D	-0.51	7.21	6.70	16.38
LLR	B	0.13	2.81	1.39	1.11
	C	0.52	5.45	3.59	6.07
	D	-0.79	6.62	5.62	14.52
Random forest	B	0.05	2.82	1.41	1.02
	C	0.34	5.39	3.51	5.58
	D	-0.28	6.51	5.36	14.2

Diagnostics

Units: 10^{-2}

Extended spectroscopic samples

Survey	References	Number of matches
2dF	Colless et al. (2001, 2003)	770
6dF	Jones et al. (2004, 2009)	765
DEEP2	Davis et al. (2003); Newman et al. (2013)	7456
GAMA	Driver et al. (2011); Baldry et al. (2014)	53373
PRIMUS	Coil et al. (2011); Cool et al. (2013)	32459
VIPERS	Garilli et al. (2014); Guzzo et al. (2014)	18967
VVDS	Le Fèvre et al. (2004); Garilli et al. (2008)	8381
WiggleZ	Drinkwater et al. (2010); Parkinson et al. (2012)	43874
zCOSMOS	Lilly et al. (2007, 2009)	2789
Total		168834